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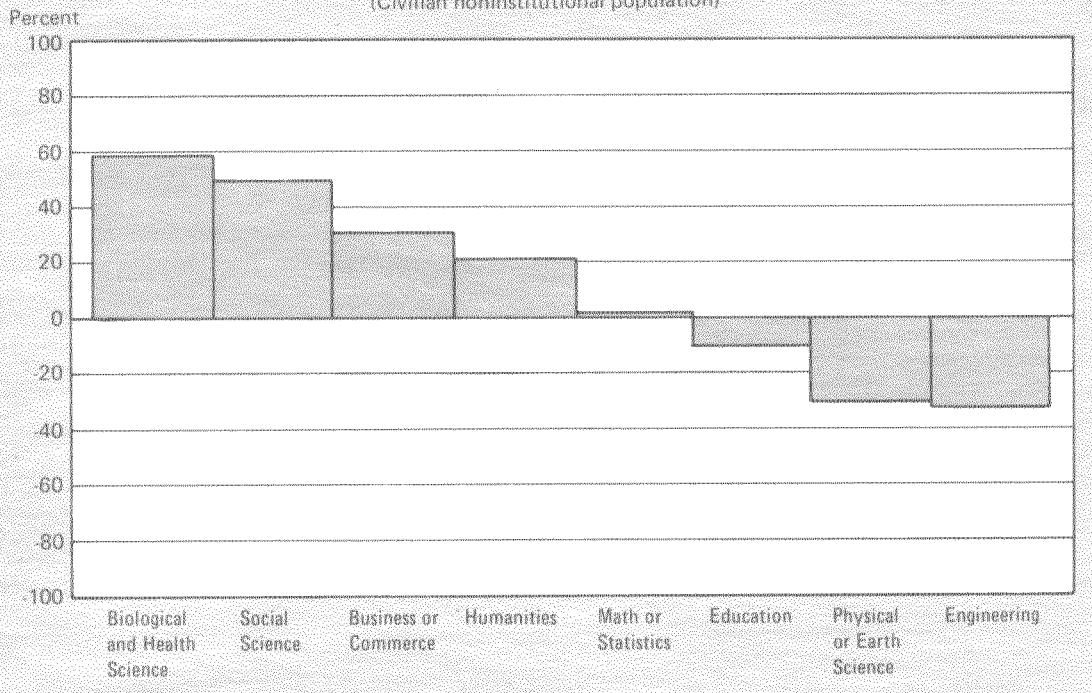
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS OCTOBER 1972

Figure 1: Percent Change in Major Field of Study for College Students 14 to 34 Years Old: October 1966 to 1972

(Civilian noninstitutional population)



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This report was prepared by Larry E. Suter, Chief, Education and Social Stratification Branch. Important contributions were made by F. Leigh Boice and Mark S. Littman. Overall direction was provided by Charles E. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Division Chief (Demographic and Social Statistics Programs), Population Division, and Paul C. Glick, Senior Demographer, Population Division.

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS: OCTOBER 1972

INTRODUCTION

This report presents new information on recent changes in rates of school participation in the United States by age, sex, marital status, race, and income, and changes in field of study of college students. Information is also presented for the first time on the enrollment status of persons 35 years old and over, and on the enrollment level of persons of Spanish origin. The information presented in this report was derived from a supplement to the Census Bureau's October 1972 Current Population Survey and refers to the civilian noninstitutional population.

ENROLLMENT LEVEL

In October 1972, 61.1 million persons, or 31 percent of the population of the United States over two years old, were attending a regular school. Total enrollment, including persons 35 years old and over, was:

Nursery school	1,283,000
Kindergarten and elementary	35,395,000
High school	15,252,000
College	9,096,000
Graduate school	1,670,000

The number of persons enrolled in elementary school (grades K through 8) declined by about 647,000[1] during the past year because of a decrease in the number of persons at elementary school ages. High school enrollment remained unchanged and college enrollment for persons under 35 years old was unchanged for men but there is some evidence that it increased slightly for women.

Persons 35 Years Old and Over

A large number of persons well past the usual age for school attendance return to school or college to complete degrees not finished or to acquire new training for different jobs. About 900,000 students 35 years old and over were in school in October 1972; of these, 85 percent were in college, including about 365,000 men and 418,000 women. Approximately 180,000 persons enrolled

[1]Based on 1970 census-based population controls in 1971 and 1972. The figures in this paragraph refer to persons under 35 years old.

Table A. Enrollment Status of Persons 18 Years Old and Over by Full-Time, Part-Time Status, Age, and Sex: October 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and sex	Total	Enrolled in college					
		Total[1]	Percent of age group	Full time		Part time	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 18 years and over	136,023	8,800	6.5	6,164	70.0	2,630	29.9
18 to 21 years old	14,417	4,796	33.3	4,403	91.8	393	8.2
22 to 24 years old	10,162	1,461	14.4	956	65.4	505	34.6
25 to 34 years old	26,834	1,760	6.6	674	38.3	1,086	61.7
35 years old and over	84,610	783	0.9	131	16.7	646	82.5
Male, 18 years and over	63,759	5,077	8.0	3,654	72.0	1,420	28.0
18 to 21 years old	6,882	2,536	36.8	2,343	92.4	194	7.6
22 to 24 years old	4,830	998	20.7	725	72.6	273	27.4
25 to 34 years old	12,942	1,178	9.1	508	43.1	671	57.0
35 years old and over	39,105	365	0.9	78	21.4	282	77.3
Female 18 years and over	72,264	3,723	5.2	2,511	67.4	1,213	32.6
18 to 21 years old	7,535	2,260	30.0	2,060	91.2	201	8.9
22 to 24 years old	5,332	464	8.7	231	49.8	232	50.0
25 to 34 years old	13,892	581	4.2	166	28.6	416	71.6
35 years old and over	45,505	418	0.9	54	12.9	364	87.1

[1]Includes 6,000 males 35 or over who did not report whether full or part time.

in school were over 50 years old. At ages 40 and over women are more likely to be enrolled in school than are men. About 9 percent of all the 9.1 million college students (and 18 percent of those enrolled beyond the fourth year of college) were 35 years old and over.

Older students are much more likely to be attending college part-time than are younger students. Students 35 years old and over make up only about 2 percent of full-time college students, but about one-fourth of all part-time college students. Full-time college attendance is more likely among the older men than the older women (at ages 18 to 21 the rates of full-time attendance are about the same for both men and women).

There have been large increases in the number of Negro college students in recent years. The number of black college students 16 to 34 years old reached a high of 727,000 students in the fall of 1972. Black students comprised 9 percent of all college students in October 1972 compared to 5 percent in 1964; however, Negroes comprised about 12 percent of the age group 16 to 34 years old in 1972. There were also approximately 242,000 persons of Spanish origin 16 to 34 years old attending college in October 1972, comprising 3 percent of all college students.

Enrollment Rates

School participation rates had reached near universal enrollment for ages 7 to 13 by 1960 (see appendix table A). Americans are now starting the "formal" educational process of their offspring at a much earlier age than in the past. And more years are now being spent in the educational system as more students continue their education beyond high school. By 1972, 92 percent of 5- and 6-year-olds were enrolled in school, up 10 percentage points since 1962 mainly because of the increasing enrollment of 5-year-olds in kindergarten during the past decade. Also, about a quarter of the 3- and 4-year-olds in the United States are currently attending schools. These rates for nursery school ages have increased from about 10 percent in 1964 when enrollment levels of 3- and 4-year-olds were first determined in the Current Population Survey. Among women 18 and 19 years old 42 percent were enrolled in school in 1972 as compared with 30 percent in 1960. Enrollment rates were lower for women of this age than for men, although the differences between the enrollment rates were smaller in 1972 than in 1960 (see appendix table A). About 51 percent of the civilian men 18 and 19 years old were enrolled in 1972, not significantly different from the level in 1960 (48 percent). On the average, persons starting school in 1972 can expect to spend a total of 15 years in some type of formal schooling before age 35; 20 years ago the comparable figure was 13 years.[2]

Enrollment and Armed Forces Participation

School enrollment rates in the Current Population Reports series are computed with the United States civilian noninstitutional population as the base. Entrance to and separation from the Armed Forces are heavily concentrated around college age for men and thus changes in the Armed Forces level can have an appreciable effect on the college enrollment rate.

An analysis of Armed Forces participation among men 18 to 24 years old during the past 10 years suggests that changes in the school enrollment rates among civilian men in the 1960's were offset by a drop in the level of Armed Forces participation during this period. The decline in Armed Forces participation since 1969 increased the number of men in the civilian population, but the number of civilian men in college did not increase significantly. The proportion of men 18 to 24 years old in the Armed Forces declined from a peak of 19 percent (2.2 million) in 1968 to 10 percent (1.3 million) in 1972. The decline was greatest for men 20 and 21 years old from 31 percent of the age group in 1968 to 13 percent in 1972 (see table B). When men in the Armed Forces are added to the civilian population base (and are considered not enrolled in school) the adjusted enrollment rate of 20- and 21-year-old men remains more constant at 30 or 32 percent during the past 6 years. The enrollment rates for 18- and 19-year-old men (similarly adjusted) increased to 53 percent of the age group in 1968 and then declined to 47 percent by 1972 (see figure 2.)

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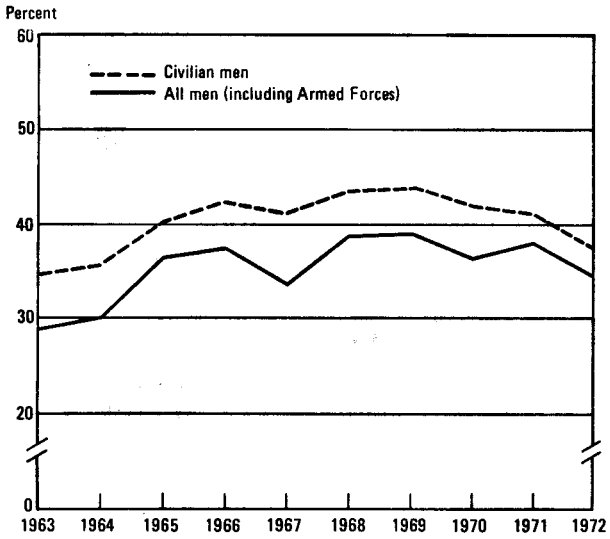
[2]The 1972 level was computed for enrollment rates for ages 5 to 34 using the method described in Edward Stockwell and Charles B. Nam, "Illustrative Tables of School Life," Journal of American Statistical Association (December 1963), pp. 113-114. Stockwell and Nam computed the 1957 data for ages 5 to 34. Considering time spent in school at ages 3 and 4 years, the figure would be about 16 years in school at 1972 rates of enrollment.

Table B. School Enrollment and Armed Forces Participation of Men 18 to 24 Years Old: 1963 to 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population)

Age and status	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
18 to 24 years old..	13,045	12,736	12,319	11,849	11,488	11,158	10,707	10,162	9,430	9,047
Armed Forces.....	1,336	1,644	1,933	2,200	2,237	2,161	1,816	1,482	1,400	1,402
Civilian population.....	11,712	11,092	10,385	9,649	9,250	8,997	8,891	8,680	8,030	7,645
Enrolled in school.....	4,100	4,156	3,883	3,956	3,759	3,499	3,509	3,248	2,571	2,545
College.....	3,534	3,599	3,331	3,392	3,152	2,982	2,976	2,721	2,145	2,104
Not enrolled.....	7,612	6,936	6,502	5,693	5,491	5,498	5,382	5,432	5,459	5,100
18 and 19 years old.	3,939	3,802	3,687	3,582	3,542	3,538	3,614	3,352	2,884	2,766
Armed Forces.....	309	299	337	409	409	630	427	312	450	451
Civilian population.....	3,630	3,503	3,349	3,173	3,133	2,908	3,187	3,040	2,434	2,315
Enrolled in school.....	1,857	1,939	1,821	1,886	1,892	1,637	1,842	1,689	1,239	1,180
College.....	1,366	1,444	1,346	1,397	1,357	1,198	1,355	1,218	866	796
Not enrolled.....	1,773	1,564	1,528	1,287	1,241	1,271	1,345	1,351	1,195	1,135
20 and 21 years old.	3,754	3,577	3,522	3,525	3,628	3,365	2,900	2,780	2,824	2,785
Armed Forces.....	501	691	871	1,035	1,120	859	649	547	470	471
Civilian population.....	3,252	2,886	2,651	2,488	2,508	2,506	2,251	2,233	2,354	2,314
Enrolled in school.....	1,212	1,122	1,131	1,156	1,129	1,111	931	839	809	777
College.....	1,170	1,090	1,083	1,112	1,093	1,066	899	804	769	734
Not enrolled.....	2,040	1,764	1,520	1,332	1,379	1,395	1,320	1,394	1,545	1,537
22 to 24 years old..	5,352	5,357	5,110	4,742	4,318	4,255	4,193	4,030	3,722	3,496
Armed Forces.....	526	654	725	756	708	672	740	623	480	480
Civilian population.....	4,830	4,703	4,385	3,988	3,609	3,583	3,453	3,407	3,242	3,016
Enrolled in school.....	1,031	1,095	931	914	738	751	736	720	523	588
College.....	998	1,065	902	883	702	718	722	699	510	574
Not enrolled.....	3,799	3,608	3,454	3,074	2,871	2,832	2,717	2,687	2,719	2,428
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
18 to 24 years old..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces.....	10.2	12.9	15.7	18.6	19.5	19.4	17.0	14.6	14.8	15.5
Civilian population.....	89.8	87.1	84.3	81.4	80.5	80.6	83.0	85.4	85.2	84.5
Enrolled in school.....	31.4	32.6	31.5	33.4	32.7	31.4	32.8	32.0	27.3	28.1
College.....	27.1	28.3	27.0	28.6	27.4	26.7	27.8	26.8	22.7	23.3
Not enrolled.....	58.4	54.5	52.8	48.0	47.8	49.3	50.3	53.5	57.9	56.4
18 and 19 years old.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces.....	7.8	7.9	9.1	11.4	11.5	17.8	11.8	9.3	15.6	16.3
Civilian population.....	92.2	92.1	90.8	88.6	88.5	82.2	88.2	90.7	84.4	83.7
Enrolled in school.....	47.1	51.0	49.4	52.7	53.4	46.3	51.0	50.4	43.0	42.7
College.....	34.7	38.0	36.5	39.0	38.3	33.9	37.5	36.3	30.0	28.8
Not enrolled.....	45.0	41.1	41.4	35.9	35.0	35.9	37.2	40.3	41.4	41.0
20 and 21 years old.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces.....	13.3	19.3	24.7	29.4	30.9	25.5	22.4	19.7	16.6	16.9
Civilian population.....	86.6	80.7	75.3	70.6	69.1	74.5	77.6	80.3	83.4	83.1
Enrolled in school.....	32.3	31.4	32.1	32.8	31.1	33.0	32.1	30.2	28.6	27.9
College.....	31.2	30.5	30.7	31.6	30.1	31.7	31.0	28.9	27.2	26.4
Not enrolled.....	54.3	49.3	43.2	37.8	38.0	41.5	45.5	50.1	54.7	55.2
22 to 24 years old..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces.....	9.8	12.2	14.2	15.9	16.4	15.8	17.6	15.5	12.9	13.7
Civilian population.....	90.2	87.8	85.8	84.1	83.6	84.2	82.4	84.5	87.1	86.3
Enrolled in school.....	19.3	20.4	18.2	19.3	17.1	17.6	17.6	17.9	14.1	16.8
College.....	18.6	19.9	17.7	18.6	16.3	16.9	17.2	17.3	13.7	16.4
Not enrolled.....	71.0	67.3	67.6	64.8	66.5	66.6	64.8	66.7	73.1	69.5

Figure 2: Percent Enrolled in College for All Men 18 and 19 Years Old and for Civilian Men: October 1963 to 1972

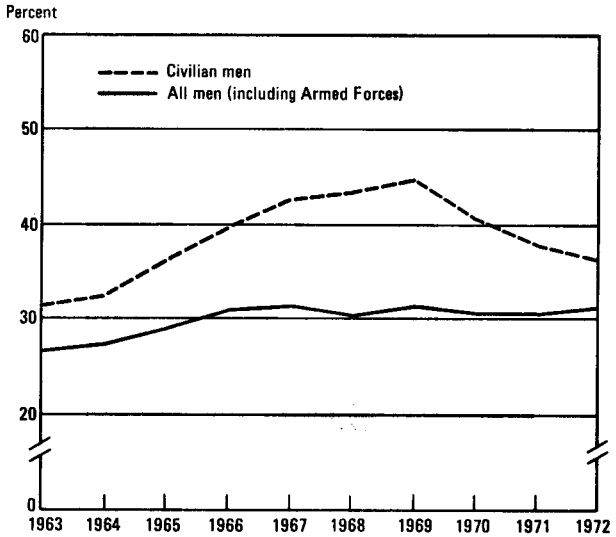


In 1967, about half of 18- to 24-year-old men were neither in the Armed Forces nor enrolled in school. By 1972, the proportion of the age group who were not enrolled in school nor serving in the Armed Forces increased from 50 to 58 percent. The proportion of men 18 and 19 years old neither in the Armed Forces nor enrolled in school increased by 9 percentage points from 36 percent in 1967 to 45 percent in 1972. And at age 20 and 21 years old, the increase was 13 percentage points--from 41 percent in 1967 to 54 percent in 1972. Thus, in 1972, 7.6 million men 18 to 24 years old were not in school nor in the Armed Forces, compared with 5.5 million in 1967.

These dramatic shifts in and out of Armed Forces and institutions of higher education suggest that college enrollment of 18- and 19-year-old men may have been unusually high during the late 1960's because of draft laws which allowed draft deferment for men enrolled in college. Enrollment rates for men over 20 years old apparently were not measurably affected by the draft laws or Armed Forces participation, however; in fact, school enrollment of 20- and 21-year-old men have remained nearly constant for the past 6 years.

While the school enrollment rates for persons 18 to 24 years old just out of high school may be declining somewhat, the rates for persons over 25 years old have increased slightly between 1963 and 1972. These changes in rates may have been boosted by the increased numbers of veterans returning to college. For example, over a million Vietnam veterans were receiving benefits from GI loans at institutions of higher learning during fall 1972 compared to about one-third that figure in the fall of 1966.[3] Future changes in college enrollment levels may be affected more by fluctuations in the population and increased enrollment among persons over age 25 than by further shifts in enrollment rates among 18-to 21-year-olds--the "conventional" college age group.

Figure 3: Percent Enrolled in College for All Men 20 and 21 Years Old and for Civilian Men: October 1963 to 1972



Family Income Of College Students

Figures in table C show the proportion of families with civilian dependents 14 to 24 years old attending college full-time by family income (in 1972 dollars). These data are only available for the years 1967 to 1972. Primary families with civilian college-age persons (about 9 million families in 1972) were somewhat less likely to have dependent members 18 to 24 years old attending college full-time in 1972 than in 1969 when college enrollment rates for the civilian population were highest (see appendix A). The proportion of families with dependent family members attending college declined by about 4 percentage points between 1969 (the year Armed Forces participation rates began to decline) and 1972. The declines in enrollment rates

[3] "Veterans Benefits under Current Educational Programs," Information Bulletin, Department of Veterans Benefits, Veterans Administration, June 1973.

since 1969 have been greater for families in income categories between $7,500 and $15,000 than at other income levels. In fact 1971 and 1972 enrollment rates in these income categories are lower than for the years 1967 to 1970.

In 1972, 40 percent of families with dependents 18 to 24 years old attending college full time earned $15,000 or more. This proportion has not changed greatly since 1967 when 37 percent of families with members 18 to 24 years old had members enrolled. Altogether, 27 percent of families with members of college age reported incomes of $15,000 or more. Although 19 percent of all families with dependent members 18 to 24 years old reported incomes of less than $5,000 in 1972, only 9 percent of families with members enrolled in college reported that amount of income.

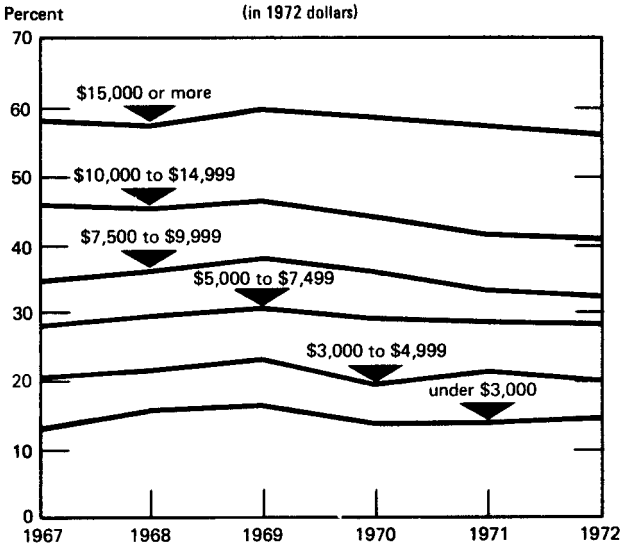
Table C. Primary Families With Dependent Members 18 to 24 Years Old and Percent Enrolled Full-Time in College by Family Income: October 1967 to 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Income in constant 1972 dollars. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Family income and enrollment status of family member	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT MEMBERS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD[1]						
Total, reporting income	8,979	8,933	8,614	8,053	7,979	7,833
Under $3,000	784	707	654	601	646	666
$3,000 to $4,999	893	884	811	736	729	722
$5,000 to $7,499	1,171	1,259	1,267	1,199	1,227	1,239
$7,500 to $9,999	1,192	1,390	1,371	1,278	1,297	1,325
$10,000 to $14,999	2,502	2,335	2,254	2,049	1,940	1,908
$15,000 and over	2,437	2,358	2,257	2,190	2,140	1,973
PERCENT WITH MEMBERS ATTENDING COLLEGE FULL TIME						
Total	37.8	38.4	39.8	42.0	40.1	39.1
Under $3,000	14.8	14.0	13.9	16.5	15.9	13.1
$3,000 to $4,999	20.0	21.4	19.5	23.0	21.5	20.6
$5,000 to $7,499	28.0	28.5	29.1	30.5	29.5	28.0
$7,500 to $9,999	32.1	33.0	36.0	38.0	36.3	34.8
$10,000 to $14,999	40.8	41.5	44.2	46.4	45.4	45.9
$15,000 and over	56.1	57.3	58.3	59.9	57.3	58.0
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES WITH MEMBERS ATTENDING COLLEGE FULL TIME						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $3,000	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.8
$3,000 to $4,999	5.3	5.5	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.9
$5,000 to $7,499	9.7	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.3
$7,500 to $9,999	11.3	13.4	14.4	14.4	14.7	15.1
$10,000 to $14,999	30.1	28.3	29.1	28.1	27.5	28.6
$15,000 and over	40.3	39.4	38.4	38.8	38.4	37.4

[1]A dependent family member is a relative of the head of household, excluding the head's wife or any other relative who is married with a spouse present. Such persons are generally the sons and daughters of the household head.

Figure 4: Proportion of Families with Members 18 to 24 Years Old Which Have At Least One Member Attending College Full Time, by Family Income: October 1967 to 1972



Modal Grade Of Enrollment

The data on modal grade ot enrollment presented in table D show the proportion of students in 1972 enrolled in the grade which is "normal" for persons of their age.

The proportion of students enrolled at their "modal" grade (table D) decreases for each successive age group shown because more students fall behind in school as they age. For example, about 75 percent of 6- to 11-year-olds were enrolled at the mode compared with 66 percent of those 15 to 17 years old, and 58 percent of 18- to 21-year-olds. However, about the same proportion (approximately 10 percent) of students were enrolled above their modal grade for each age group shown. For whites only, more 18- to 21-year-olds are enrolled above the mode than are persons 6 to 14 years old. A larger proportion of males than females was enrolled below the modal grade, for each age group and, in contrast, a smaller proportion of males than females of this age range were enrolled above their modal grade for 6- to 11-year-olds and 15- to 17-year-olds.

Negroes were more likely than white students to be enrolled below the mode. The difference was most pronounced for the older age groups. Among Negroes of high school age, 41 percent were below the mode as compared with 22 percent of the white students; and about 53 percent of 18- to 21-year-old Negro students were enrolled below the mode for their age, compared with 28 percent for white students--a difference of 25 percentage points. The difference between white and black students at ages 6 to 11 was 7 percentage points.

Data on the modal grade of enrollment for students of Spanish origin are presented for the first time in this report. As for both white and Negro students, the proportion of Spanish students enrolled below their modal grade is higher for the older than the younger age groups. Among persons of Spanish origin 26 percent of 6- to 11-year olds compared with 62 percent of 18-to 21-year old students were enrolled below the modal grade. The proportion of persons of Spanish origin enrolled below the modal grade at each age group shown in table D is not significantly different from the comparable proportion for black students, although they are higher than those for all white students.[4]

Major Field Of Study For College Students

Data pertaining to major field of study of college students (table E) were last collected by the Census Bureau in October 1966.[5] Of the 8.3 million college students 14 to 34 years old in October 1972, 1.2 million (14 percent) were enrolled in business or commerce fields, 1.0 million (12 percent) in education, 954,000 (11 percent) in social sciences, and 952,000 (11 percent) in biological and health sciences. The number of education majors has decreased by about 111,000 or by about 10 percent since the October 1966 survey probably because the declining birth rate has reduced the demand for teachers. Other fields which showed losses over this period were engineering and the physical sciences with decreases of around 33 percent from the 1966 figure. Conversely, the number of social science majors increased by about 49 percent over the 1966 figure, and commerce and business majors increased by 30 percent.

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[4]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race (i.e. white, Negro or other) in Census Bureau tabulations. However, nearly all are reported as white.

[5]See the report, "Characteristics of Students and Their College: October 1966," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 183.

Table D. Enrollment Status of the Population 6 to 21 Years Old, by Age, Race, and Modal Grade of Enrollment: October 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and race	Population	Enrolled at any level		Percent of the enrolled			
		Number	Percent	2 or more years below modal grade	1 year below modal grade	In modal grade	1 or more years above modal grade
ALL RACES							
6 to 11 years old.....	23,271	23,033	99.0	1.4	14.1	75.0	9.5
12 to 14 years old.....	12,451	12,315	98.9	3.7	18.5	67.5	10.3
15 to 17 years old.....	12,283	11,274	91.8	5.1	19.2	65.7	10.0
18 to 21 years old.....	14,417	5,646	39.2	10.9	20.7	57.9	10.5
Male							
6 to 11 years old.....	11,850	11,718	98.9	1.8	16.6	73.4	8.3
12 to 14 years old.....	6,322	6,260	99.0	4.5	22.6	63.4	9.6
15 to 17 years old.....	6,232	5,774	92.7	6.6	22.3	61.9	9.2
18 to 21 years old.....	6,882	3,069	44.6	12.4	24.3	53.7	9.6
Female							
6 to 11 years old.....	11,421	11,315	99.1	0.9	11.6	76.7	10.8
12 to 14 years old.....	6,129	6,055	98.8	2.9	14.3	71.8	11.0
15 to 17 years old.....	6,051	5,500	90.9	3.6	15.9	69.6	10.9
18 to 21 years old.....	7,535	2,577	34.2	9.1	16.4	62.9	11.6
WHITE							
6 to 11 years old.....	19,672	19,473	99.0	1.2	13.3	76.3	9.1
12 to 14 years old.....	10,606	10,488	98.9	2.8	17.6	69.6	10.1
15 to 17 years old.....	10,506	9,639	91.7	4.0	17.7	68.1	10.2
18 to 21 years old.....	12,454	4,961	39.8	7.8	20.1	59.8	11.2
NEGRO							
6 to 11 years old.....	3,223	3,189	98.9	2.3	19.0	67.2	11.6
12 to 14 years old.....	1,693	1,672	98.8	8.8	24.7	55.3	11.3
15 to 17 years old.....	1,636	1,506	92.1	12.1	28.5	51.1	8.5
18 to 21 years old.....	1,805	597	33.1	26.6	26.6	41.7	5.9
SPANISH ORIGIN							
6 to 11 years old.....	1,397	1,377	98.6	2.9	22.9	65.6	8.7
12 to 14 years old.....	647	634	98.0	6.5	27.8	56.9	9.0
15 to 17 years old.....	680	603	88.7	12.4	34.3	44.3	8.5
18 to 21 years old.....	792	226	28.5	28.3	33.6	30.5	7.1

Note: Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table E. Major Field of Study of College Students 14 to 34 Years Old: October 1966 and October 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Major	October 1972	October 1966	Change 1966 to 1972	
			Number	Percent
Total	8,313	5,999	2,314	38.6
Agriculture or forestry	97	73	24	(B)
Business or commerce	1,157	888	269	30.3
Biological and health sciences	952	602	350	58.1
Education	1,007	1,118	-111	-9.9
Engineering	357	534	-177	-33.1
Humanities	746	620	126	20.3
Mathematics or statistics	239	236	3	1.3
Physical or earth sciences	157	226	-69	-30.5
Social sciences	954	642	312	48.6
Other fields	1,740	461	1,279	277.4
Not reported	906	600	306	51.0

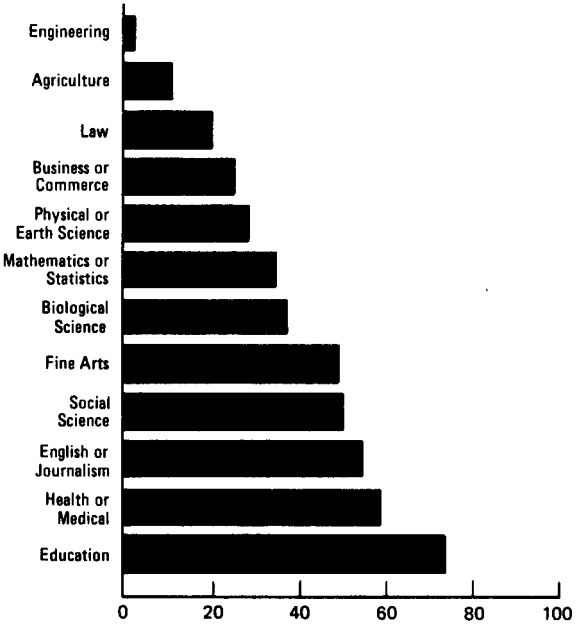
B Base less than 75,000.

Most fields of specialization were disproportionately filled by members of one sex only. Men, for example, represented 57 percent of all college students in 1972, but 98 percent of the engineering majors, 90 percent of the agriculture students, and 81 percent of the law students. Other fields heavily dominated by men were business and commerce and the physical sciences. Women predominated in education specializations (73 percent) and in health fields (58 percent). About 30 percent of women enrolled in college in 1972 were majoring in education or health fields; only 12 percent of men were found in those major fields.

First and second year students in four-year colleges were more likely to be majoring in education and the social sciences and less likely to be majoring in business courses than were students at two-year colleges. About 12 percent of the freshmen and sophomores at four-year colleges were education majors compared with 7 percent of students at two-year colleges, and 19 percent of students at junior colleges were business and commerce majors, compared with 14 percent of freshmen and sophomores at four-year institutions. About 25 percent at junior colleges were majoring in "other" fields, compared with 14 percent for first and second year students in four-year colleges. The high proportion of two-year college students in nonregular majors may in part be attributable to the wider variety of vocational education specialties available at many junior colleges.

Figure 5: Percent Female by Major Field of Study for College Students 14 Years Old and Over: October 1972

(Civilian noninstitutional population)



Explanation Of Population Estimates

In order to obtain estimates of the characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population at the time the Current Population Survey is taken, weighted sample results of the survey are inflated using the most recent postcensal population estimates as bases. The base for inflation factors used with the October 1972 survey was the 1970 Census of Population; all previous years (since 1961) have been based on the 1960 Census of Population. A comparison of October 1971 survey data based on the 1960 census with revised data using the 1970 census as a base, shows the 1970-based estimates for all ages under 12 years old to be smaller than the 1960-based estimates. In comparing data based on different census years, it is important to consider the effect of weighting procedures. Appendix table B shows school enrollment data by age, sex, and level for October 1971 based on the 1970 census figures.

RELATED REPORTS

Advance data on school enrollment for October 1972 were presented in Series P-20, No. 247. Statistics on school enrollment for October of the years prior to 1972 have been published in other reports in Series P-20.

Data on college plans of high school seniors for October 1972 were presented in "College Plans of High School Seniors: October 1972," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 252. Information on the characteristics of students in 2-year (Junior or Community Colleges) and 4-year colleges are shown in "Undergraduate Enrollment in Two-Year and Four-Year Colleges: October 1972," Current Population Reports," Series P-20, No. 257.

A report titled "Preprimary Enrollment: October 1972" has been released by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Funds from the Office of Education, National Center for Education Statistics made possible the collection and analysis of data on 3- and 4-year old children in this report.

Statistics on school enrollment for cities, standard metropolitan statistical areas, States, regions, and the United States appear in reports of the decennial censuses. Detailed statistics on school enrollment by age and socioeconomic characteristics for regions and the United States are presented in Subject Reports of the 1970 census, especially in PC(2)-5A, School Enrollment.

Figures on school enrollment from the October Current Population Survey differ from decennial census data for reasons in addition to the difference in the dates. In the first place, the survey data exclude the institutional population and members of the Armed Forces. These two groups were included in the census. Second, there were differences in field work. The small group of Current Population Survey enumerators were more experienced and had more intensive training and supervision than the large number of temporary Census enumerators and may have more often obtained more accurate answers from respondents. Third, the census was taken in April and relates to enrollment since February 1, whereas the surveys were taken in October and relate to enrollment in the current term. This difference in months of the year affects not only the extent of school enrollment (through "dropouts" during the school year, etc.) but also the level of school in which persons of a given age are enrolled.

Data from school systems. Information on college enrollment is also collected and published by Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, and by independent research organizations. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning, and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census by household interviews, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, and enumeration methods. The census data are subject to sampling variability, which may be relatively large where numbers for specific age or population groups, or for given school categories, are small.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. The figures shown are for the civilian population excluding the relatively small number of inmates of institutions.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The

metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

The population inside SMSA's is further classified as "in central cities" and "outside central cities." With a few exceptions, central cities are determined according to the following criteria:

1. The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city.

2. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:

a. The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

b. The additional city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States, for which data are presented in this report, represent groups of States, as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

School enrollment. The school enrollment statistics from the current surveys are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in school. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Children enrolled in nursery schools and kindergarten are included in the enrollment figures for "regular" schools, and are also shown separately.

"Special" schools are those which are not in the regular school system, such as trade schools or business colleges. Persons attending "special" schools are not included in the enrollment figures.

Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study, and in training courses given directly on the job, are also excluded from the count of those enrolled in school, unless such courses are being counted for credit at a "regular" school.

School enrollment in year preceding current survey. An inquiry on enrollment in regular school or college in October of the preceding year was asked in the 1972 survey concerning persons 14 to 24 years old who were not currently attending regular school or who were enrolled in college.

Level of school. The statistics on level of school indicate the number of persons enrolled at each of five levels: Nursery, kindergarten, elementary school (first to eighth grades), high school (ninth to twelfth grades), and college or professional school. The last group includes graduate students in college or universities. Persons enrolled in junior high school through the eighth grade are classified as in elementary school and the others as in high school.

Nursery school. A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools. Children attending nursery school are classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend both in the morning and afternoon.

"Head Start." Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preschool education to young children are counted under "Nursery" or "Kindergarten" as appropriate.

Public or private school. In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Private schools include educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control. In cases where enrollment was in a school or college which was both publicly and privately controlled or supported, enrollment was counted according to whether it was primarily public or private.

Full-time and part-time attendance. College students were classified, in this report, according to whether they were attending school on a full-time or part-time basis. A student was regarded as attending college full time if he was taking 12 or more hours of classes during the average school week, and part time if he was taking less than 12 hours of classes during the average school week.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, Negro, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro.

Spanish origin. Information on origin or descent was obtained by asking "What is (this person's) origin or descent?" Responses generally refer to a person's perceived national or ethnic lineage and do not necessarily indicate the country of birth of himself or his parents. The category Spanish origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Marital status. The marital status category shown in this report, "married, spouse present," includes persons who are currently married and living with their spouse.

Family. The term "family," as used here, refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of one family.

Head of family. One person in each family residing together was designated as the head. The head of a family is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the family. Women are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey.

Dependent family members. For the purpose of this report, a dependent family member is a relative of the household head, excluding the head's wife or any other relative who is married with a spouse present. Such persons are generally sons and daughters of the household head. However, members who are living away from home while attending college are also counted as dependent family members, if they are not married with a spouse present.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Family income. Income as defined in this report represents the combined total money income of the family before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. It is the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings received by all family members during the 12 months prior to the surveys. It should be noted that, although the family income statistics refer to receipts during the previous 12 months, the characteristics of the person, such as age, marital status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the date of the survey.

The income tables include in the lowest income group (under $3,000) those who were classified as having no income in the previous 12 months and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income.

The income tables in this report include a separate category for families for whom no income information was obtained. In most of the other Current Population Survey Reports showing income data, the missing income data have been allocated.

The money income level of families shown in this report may be somewhat understated. Income data from the October control card are based on the respondent's estimate of total family money income for the preceding 12 months coded in broad, fixed income intervals (table F). Income data collected in the March supplement to the Current Population Survey are based on responses to 8 direct questions asked of all persons 14 years old and over identifying 14 different sources of income and cover the preceding calendar year.

Table F. Money Income Categories for October 1972 Control Card

Under $1,000	$7,500 to $9,999
$1,000 to $1,999	$10,000 to $11,999
$2,000 to $2,999	$12,000 to $14,999
$3,000 to $3,999	$15,000 to $19,999
$4,000 to $4,999	$20,000 to $24,999
$5,000 to $5,999	$25,000 and over
$6,000 to $7,499	

Previous research has shown that the use of broad income intervals to record money income tends to reduce the rate of nonreporting while increasing the likelihood that the amounts reported will be significantly understated as compared with results from more detailed questions.

Rounding of estimates. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. With few exceptions, percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The data for this report for the years 1960-1972 are based on results obtained in the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Bureau of the Census.

In 1967-1972 the Current Population Survey sample was spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied housing units were eligible for interview each month. Of this number 2,000 occupied units, on the average, were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable from some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there were also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed. From 1960-1966 approximately 35,000 occupied housing units were eligible for interview each month.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and migration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. For the data collected in the Current Population Surveys in the years 1960-71, the independent estimates used were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting, as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations

Table G. October CPS Control Card Family Income and March CPS Supplement Family Income for 1967 Through 1972

Year	Median family income, October control card	Percent change	Median family income, March supplement	Percent change	October-March ratio
1967	$6,811	(X)	$7,974	(X)	0.85
1968	7,189	+5.5	8,632	+8.3	0.83
1969	7,770	+8.1	9,433	+9.3	0.82
1970	8,268	+6.4	9,867	+4.6	0.84
1971	8,680	+5.0	10,285	+4.2	0.84
1972	9,275	+6.9	11,116	8.1	0.83

X Not applicable.

that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The figures presented in tables H, I, J, K, L, and M are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific items. Tables H and I contain the standard errors of estimated numbers for a given class of persons age 3 to 34 enrolled in school. Table L contains the standard errors of estimated numbers of families.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are

Table H. Standard Errors for Estimated Numbers of Persons Enrolled in School for the Total or White Population: 1973

(Numbers in thousands. 68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age-sex group									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
10.....	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
20.....	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
30.....	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
40.....	7.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
50.....	7.5	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
75.....	6.5	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
100.....	-	11.6	13.4	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
200.....	-	9.5	16.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
300.....	-	-	16.0	22.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
400.....	-	-	13.0	23.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.0
500.....	-	-	-	24.0	30.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
750.....	-	-	-	21.0	34.0	38.0	38.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
1,000.....	-	-	-	-	37.0	42.0	44.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
2,000.....	-	-	-	-	30.0	52.0	60.0	63.0	63.0	64.0
3,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	52.0	69.0	76.0	77.0	78.0
4,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	42.0	74.0	86.0	88.0	89.0
5,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	95.0	98.0	100.0
7,500.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.0	109.0	119.0	121.0
10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.0	134.0	139.0
20,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.0	164.0	190.0
30,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.0	217.0
40,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134.0	232.0
50,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237.0
75,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205.0

Note: To estimate standard errors for the period 1960-1966, multiply these standard errors by 1.23.

50 percent or more. Tables J and K contain the standard errors of estimated percentages for a given class of persons age 3 to 34 enrolled in school. Table M contains the standard errors of estimated percentages of families. Table N contains population estimates for age, sex, race groups in October, 1972 which are necessary for the use of Tables H-M.

Note when using small estimates. Percentage distributions are shown in this report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's need.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table B of this report shows that 4,100,000 of the 13,045,000 men aged 18 to 24 were enrolled in school. Table H shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 77,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 77,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 154,000.

Of these 4,100,000 men, 3,534,000 or 86.2 percent were enrolled in college. Table J shows the standard error of 86.2 percent on a base of 4,100,000 to be approximately 0.8 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 86.2 percent would be within 0.8 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 1.6 percentage points of a census figure; i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 84.6 to 87.8 percent.

Differences. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, this formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Table I. Standard Errors for Estimated Numbers or Persons Enrolled in School for Negro and Other Races: 1972

(Numbers in thousands. 68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age-sex group						
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
10	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
20	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
30	7.6	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1
40	8.2	9.6	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5
50	8.3	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.7
75	7.3	12.1	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.3
100	-	12.9	14.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0
200	-	10.7	18.0	21.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
300	-	-	18.0	24.0	27.0	28.0	28.0
400	-	-	15.0	26.0	30.0	32.0	33.0
500	-	-	-	26.0	33.0	35.0	36.0
750	-	-	-	23.0	38.0	42.0	44.0
1,000	-	-	-	-	41.0	47.0	50.0
2,000	-	-	-	-	34.0	58.0	66.0
3,000	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	76.0
4,000	-	-	-	-	-	48.0	82.0
5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.0
7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.0
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: To estimate standard errors for the period 1960-1966, multiply these standard errors by 1.23.

Table J. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons Enrolled in School for the Total or White Population: 1972

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50.....	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

Note: To estimate standard errors for the period 1960-1966, multiply these standard errors by 1.23.

Table K. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons Enrolled in School for Negro and Other Races: 1972

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98.....	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 90.....	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 75.....	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7
50.....	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8

Note: To estimate standard errors for the period 1960-1966, multiply these standard errors by 1.23.

Table L. Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Families: 1967 to 1972

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
100.....	10	5,000.....	66
250.....	16	10,000.....	88
500.....	22	25,000.....	112
1,000.....	31	50,000.....	158
2,500.....	48		

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Table B of this report shows that in 1964 there were 2,571,000 out of 9,430,000 men between the ages 18 and 24 enrolled in school. Thus, the apparent change in the number of men between the ages 18 and 24 enrolled in school in 1972 and 1964 is 1,529,000. The standard error of 4,100,000 is 77,000 as shown above. Table H shows the standard error on an estimate of 2,571,000 to be approximately 78,000. The standard error of the estimated change of 1,529,000 is about

$$110{,}000 = \sqrt{(77{,}000)^2 + (78{,}000)^2}.$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the samples would differ from the change derived using complete census figures by less than 110,000. The 68 percent confidence interval around the 1,529,000 change is from 1,419,000 to 1,639,000, i.e., 1,529,000 ± 110,000. A conclusion that the average estimate of the change derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 1,309,000 to 1,749,000 and thus we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the number of men between the ages 18 and 24 who were enrolled in school in 1972 was actually greater than those enrolled in school in 1964.

Table M. Standard Errors of Estimates of Percentages of Families: 1967 to 1972

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of estimated percentage (thousands)								
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98.....	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50.....	5.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3

Table N. Estimates of Population in Age, Sex, Race Groups: October 1972

(In thousands)

Age	White		Negro		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
3 years.....	1,482	1,418	241	241	30	29
4 years.....	1,438	1,375	236	235	29	28
5 years.....	1,454	1,393	240	239	30	29
6 years.....	1,505	1,442	254	253	30	28
7 years.....	1,592	1,528	266	265	30	28
8 years.....	1,681	1,611	274	273	30	29
9 years.....	1,726	1,655	277	276	31	30
10 and 11 years.....	3,540	3,392	552	550	62	61
12 and 13 years.....	3,633	3,483	569	571	60	60
14 and 15 years.....	3,618	3,476	549	553	51	48
16 and 17 years.....	3,498	3,404	529	542	47	45
18 and 19 years.....	3,138	3,287	451	502	42	43
20 and 21 years.....	2,836	3,194	382	466	35	43
22 to 24 years.....	4,236	4,624	538	640	52	67
25 to 29 years.....	6,346	6,674	675	833	73	101
30 to 34 years.....	5,213	5,474	565	720	70	89
35 to 39 years.....	4,610	4,910	508	660	71	85
40 to 44 years.....	4,914	5,179	512	643	72	89
45 to 49 years.....	5,129	5,492	503	613	65	73
50 to 54 years.....	4,966	5,384	475	562	54	52
55 to 59 years.....	4,354	4,805	379	458	44	38
60 and 61 years.....	1,565	1,780	143	174	16	12
62 to 64 years.....	2,168	2,539	197	242	22	15
65 to 69 years.....	2,876	3,585	262	337	37	27
70 to 74 years.....	2,063	2,890	196	265	27	22
75 years and over.....	2,626	4,234	225	319	24	22